

## Business Notices.

**SPRING STYLES OF GENTS' HATS AND CAPS** in all their variety, unsurpassed by any. Beauty, Durability, and Economy. A large assortment of elegant Straw Goods for Men and Children. Manufacturer, No. 391 Canal-st.

**LEARY & CO.** Have now ready the following styles of Hats for Gentlemen, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Amor House, Broadway.

**GENIN will introduce on**  
SATURDAY, April 2.  
The 507 Style of Hats, made of the finest material, and in the latest style. Also, a new style of Hats, made of the finest material, and in the latest style. GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

**SPRING OVERCOATS.** At Evans', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

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1859. ROGERS & RAYMOND'S 1859.

Large and Varied Stock. One Price and No Deception.

Our stock of EVERYTHING for the present season is at

the lowest prices. FAMILY CLOTHING.

First, it comprises a great

variety of NEW REVISED

than any other in the city. Second, the materials having been

procured for the low price in Clothing, and

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the Supreme Court and other tribunals in behalf of minors, widows and parties to suits, by the County Treasurers of the State, to the State Treasury at Albany. This bill ought most decidedly not to pass. The funds are perfectly safe where they are, being invested, according to the directions of the Court in each case, either on bond and mortgage, or in the Trust Companies. The interest is regularly paid to the proper persons, and the whole business is transacted conveniently and economically under the direct oversight of the judicial authorities. And, what is of great consequence, the Treasurer, through whom it is transacted, is accessible to all the parties; he lives in their vicinity; they can see him at any time; and they can go and receive their payments themselves. But if the money and securities are transferred to Albany, these parties, many of them widows and orphans, are deprived of this advantage, and will be compelled to employ agents to do what they now do for themselves. We can see no good in this measure to balance the evil it is sure to produce; and we trust the Legislature will reject it.

**CONNECTICUT.**

The Annual Election in Connecticut takes place on Monday. We anticipate a stormy day; but that will do less mischief this year than it did or would have done at any former State Election. The People are pretty thoroughly aroused, and the vote will be the heaviest ever polled at a State Election in the Land of Steady Habits. The total poll last Spring was a few votes over Seventy Thousand, which we believe higher than that cast at any former State Election; and we predict that it will go Five Thousand higher on Monday should the day be fair, and Two or Three Thousand any how.

The Republican State Ticket had last year about Twenty-five Hundred majority over all opponents, and we think cannot have less this year; we hope it will have more. To the Senate, the Republicans elected 15 members against 6; to the House, 143 against 90. We do not believe the Lecomptonites expect to overcome these majorities. Though they have fairly ransacked the State for raw material out to trade off their worthless votes for Governor, &c., for Republican votes for Congressmen. We entreat every Republican to beware of this game, and sternly refuse any such dicker. Our State Ticket does not need any but Republican votes; our candidates for Congress cannot spare any. Even the strong III (New-Don) District, which could give not less than Fifteen Hundred Republican majority, is so distracted by personal ambition as to render it, not exactly doubtful, but hard fought. Mr. Dean's name is used (in his absence from the country) to draw off votes from Mr. Burnham, and thus help the Sham Democracy. Mr. Perkins, who was also a competitor for the Republican nomination, is now slumping against the Republican nominee, and urging his hearers to vote for the tool of the Slavery Extensionists! Here is a frankness of apostasy, a glorying in shame, which is less contemptible than a twaddling course. Mr. Perkins suspects that Mr. Burnham is not a man of principle; whereupon he proceeds to show that he himself never had any. He is afraid Mr. Burnham is not a good Protectionist; whereupon he does his best to secure a South Carolina triumph in Connecticut, and thus throw the Speakership and the Committee into the hands of the deadly, avowed, implacable adversaries of Protection. In short, Mr. Perkins, disappointed and alienated by the nomination of Mr. Burnham to a post covered by himself, has gone over to the Slave Democracy. There, we presume, he will remain. The Republicans can carry the District in spite of his defection. It gave nearly Two Thousand Republican majority last year.

The 1st (Hartford and Tolland) District is close, and Mr. Clark's ungrateful and unworthy defection has involved it in some doubt; but we confidently look for Mr. Loomis's election. It gave nearly Three Hundred Republican plurality last year. Unless the new naturalizations give at least Five Hundred advantage to the Sham Democracy, they cannot succeed.

The 11th (New-Haven and Middlesex) is close and very doubtful. Mr. Arnold carried it two years ago by 47 majority, which was last year reduced on Governor to 60. The new naturalizations will probably raise this to Four or Five Hundred; but the new voters will nearly or quite overbalance this, leaving the issue to be decided by the zeal and efficiency of the rival parties respectively in bringing out their vote. We believe there will be at least One Thousand voters this year who were remiss last year, and that a very large majority of these are Republicans. The District is close and doubtful, but we hope for Mr. Woodruff's election by a small majority. It will take Ten Thousand votes to beat him, and the Sham Democracy of that District never yet polled, nor could poll that number.

The 14th (Fairfield and Litchfield) District is close, but we think not doubtful. Here reside Bishop and Winslow, chief purse-bearers of the Shams, and the latter is paying for being beaten as Lieut. Governor a price enormously disproportioned to the value of the honor. Col. Bishop also "shells out" liberally, and canvasses with perfect desperation, but Lecompton hangs around his neck like a millstone, and cannot be shaken off. He is plausible, fluent and personally popular; but he cannot explain away the facts that he voted to let Kansas come into the Union as a Slave State with Forty to Sixty Thousand inhabitants, and to exclude her should she reject the Lecompton Constitution and present a Free one instead, until she should show by official census a population of at least 93,340. He cannot deny that he has since voted to admit Oregon with an indefinite population, estimated by her leading journal at 47,000, and certainly not equal to 60,000; her total vote last year having been 10,105, while that of Kansas was 13,089, or nearly 3,000 higher. Yet Slavery-hating Kansas remains out of the Union, while Pro-Slavery Oregon, with at least twenty-five per cent. less population, is admitted; and the votes of Messrs. Bishop and Arnold were instantly and heartily given to commit and perpetuate this injustice.

Col. Bishop was formerly a Whig, and professes not to have renounced the principles of his old party. He proclaims himself an advocate of a specific discriminating Tariff, yet votes for a Southern anti-Protectionist for Speaker, who so constitutes the Committees that a Tariff bill cannot even be reported in season to be acted on by the House. He proclaims himself opposed to raising the Rates of Postage, yet votes for Speaker so as to give the advocates of higher Postage complete control of the subject. He says he is for allowing the poor man to occupy a quarter section of the Public Do-

main free of charge; yet he votes to place that party which is the deadly enemy of the Homestead bill, or any kindred proposition, in power. If any bill to allot a quarter-section to each poor settler should by any chance get through the Pro-Slavery Senate, it would inevitably be vetoed by the Pro-Slavery President whom Mr. Bishop helped elect and is doing his utmost to sustain.

But let us look one moment at Col. Bishop's record on this great question: On the 10th of January last, a bill reported from Committee on Public Lands to revise and remodel the Preemption Laws, coming up in the House, Mr. Grover of Pa. moved this addition thereto by way of amendment:

*Be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act no public land shall be exposed to sale by proclamation of the President, unless the same shall have been surveyed, and the return of such survey duly filed in the Land Office within ten years or more before such sale.

The simple and single object and effect of this proposition was to give the actual settlers on our Public Lands ten years' start of the speculators in and monopolizers of those lands. As the laws are and have been, an actual settler is at best allowed two years' preemption only; if he does not pay within that time—as very many absolutely cannot—anybody who has \$200 may take his land from under his feet and his house from over his head, and turn him shelterless into the woods. Nay: when the lands are first surveyed ready for sale, they are put up at auction, and if the settlers cannot then pay for his quarter-section, any one who has money may turn him out of it. The effect of this is that settlers are compelled to arrange with speculators, and let the latter bid off and pay for their homes, which the settler may redeem if he can, paying thirty to fifty per cent. interest on the cost. Tens of thousands of worthy poor men have been eaten up by this usury, and compelled to strike out afresh into the wilderness and begin anew the hard task of hewing out a home. Mr. Grover's amendment, without diverting the Government of a dollar of revenue from the Public Lands, proposed to correct this great wrong, by letting each settler have ten years in which to buy and pay for his quarter-section, without being driven off by monopoly or eaten up by usury. This humane and wise amendment was carried (Feb. 20th, see *Cong. Globe*) by 97 to 82—every Republican present voting for it, with sixteen Democrats, but Arnold of Connecticut voting No, and Bishop of Conn. dodging the vote, though he had just before voted. The amendment being thus carried, Mr. Curry of Ala. moved to lay the bill on the table; and now Mr. Bishop turns up again voting with Arnold and the slaveholders to kill the bill. This was defeated—Yeas, 83; Nays, 95. The next question was on the engrossment of the bill, when Bishop dodged again, while Arnold more manfully voted with the slaveholders as before, and half a dozen members who had hitherto voted with the friends of the settlers were induced either to change or dodge, and the bill was killed: Yeas, 91; Nays, 95.

The stand Samuel Arnold and William D. Bishop on the record. The defeat of Mr. Grover's proposition dooms hundreds of thousands of poor settlers to years of exhausting labor for the benefit of usurers and monopolists rather than that of their own families. It increases enormously the sum which the settlers must pay for their homes, without putting a penny of it into the Treasury. Is this according to the judgment and wish of those who live by their own labor in Connecticut? Let their votes answer!

**PARAGUAY AND NICARAGUA.**

According to the latest accounts from the Paraguay Expedition, Mr. Commissioner Bowlin has abandoned his idea of proceeding to Assumption, the capital of Paraguay, there to negotiate. It is stated that, on reaching the port of Itapua, he was stopped, and informed of a law which prohibited any armed vessel from ascending the River Paraguay. While he was in parley with the commander of the fort, certain Paraguayan Commissioners arrived, who proposed to select as the seat of the conference the neutral city of Corrientes, in the Argentine Republic, on the left bank of the Parana, and not far below the mouth of the Paraguay River. Mr. Commissioner Bowlin could not but accept so reasonable a proposition, and it is said that an arrangement was entered into that the conference should commence at Corrientes in thirty days. The reason of this delay does not appear. It is stated that in the mean time Mr. Bowlin has gone to Parana, considerably below Corrientes, and the seat of the Argentine Government. The Paraguayan Commissioners are stated to have expressed a great anxiety for a just, fair and peaceable arrangement with the United States, as the basis of which they suggested the reference to arbitration of any pecuniary claims which might be urged on behalf of citizens of the United States and the negotiation of a treaty with the United States similar to those already formed with France, England and Sardinia. If the matter is not brought to a satisfactory solution, it certainly will not be for want of a multitude of counselors, in which there is said to be safety. Beside our Mr. Bowlin and the Commissioners from Paraguay, and the Plenipotentiaries of Brazil and of the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics—all of whom have gone to Assumption charged to use their best offices for a peaceful solution—it seems that M. Lefebvre de Boucou, representative of France at La Plata, and also the Sardinian Chargé des Affaires, have gone to the Paraguayan capital to offer their advice and assistance. With so many anxious peace-makers to hold them, we trust that both Lopez and Bowlin will be able to control their angry passions, and to arrange the matter without any resort to arms.

However, in this world there is no rest either for the wicked or the righteous, and while this gleam of peace begins to show itself in the southern hemisphere, a dark cloud of war hovers again over Nicaragua. This cloud, indeed, is so threatening as it is said, to cause Mr. Buchanan considerable disturbance, and in spite of the refusal of the last Congress to transfer to him the war-making power, so far as Central America was concerned, to threaten very prompt and very decided action. The story now is that the smooth and plausible Sir William Gore Ouseley, upon whom and his diplomatic wife Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Cass have been relying all along with so much trust and confidence to make all easy and comfortable in Nicaragua, has turned out no better than a deceitful traitor, and instead of being entirely devoted to the promotion of our interests, and especially the ratification of that famous Case Yrissari Treaty, has, on the other hand, given all his thoughts to the promotion of the interests of those who sent him there; and, while he has left out of his treaty some clauses which he did show Mr. Cass and Mr. Buchanan, he has got some others put in which he did not show them. Thus, the Mosquito Protectorate, which it was said he intended to relinquish, remains as before,

though that would seem to be a matter of little consequence, if it be true, as alleged, that the harbor of Greytown, which alone makes this Mosquito Protectorate of any consequence, is rapidly filling up. At the same time, while our Case Yrissari Treaty lies unratified, and is not only unratified, but given over as dead, Sir William Gore Ouseley has already obtained that privilege of military interference for England which Mr. Cass so coveted, but which, to us, the Nicaraguan Government was unwilling to grant. Moreover, the indefatigable Mr. Bely has actually arrived to commence operations on his canal, bringing fifty Frenchmen with him and expecting monthly installments of as many more. The Forts of Castillo and others on the Transit route have been given up, it is said, for the accommodation of these Frenchmen, while the White steamers have been seized and the American flag, which they bore pulled down. These White steamers are, we suppose, the old Transit steamers captured by the Costa Ricans during the war against Walker, and subsequently transferred, under some sort of an agreement, to the old canal company. If such is the case, it is quite possible that these steamers may have been seized because they were not paid for, or on account of some other failure in the agreement under which the transfer was made. As to pulling down the American flag, we are a little puzzled to know what right they could have had to wear it. They might have been American vessels when they went out to Nicaragua, but, barring the effect upon their national character by their transfer from the high seas to the internal waters of Nicaragua, there is this additional difficulty in the way—they have since been captured by the Costa Ricans, which of course destroyed their American character; nor would the purchase back of the hulls by an American citizen make them American vessels, or give them any right to hoist the American flag.

There is, however, an explanation given of the seizure of these steamers which would seem to furnish a full justification of it. Nicaragua has been for some time threatened with a new filibuster invasion from San Francisco, a point upon which the Government would naturally feel a little restive, as William Walker originally came by that route. The United States ship Decatur having appeared off the Pacific coast, was, naturally enough, mistaken for a filibuster. The President put troops in motion to prevent a landing, and, mindful what use had formerly been made of the vessels on the transit route, orders were sent to the two which have alone survived the late troubles to anchor under the guns of Fort San Carlos. As the persons in charge of these vessels did not see fit to obey these orders, the authorities sent a file of soldiers to see that they were carried into execution.

As to Mr. Bely, in a letter written at Carthagena, and dated three days before he landed at Greytown, he expressly disclaims any political intrigues, any connection with any government, or any devotion to the particular interests of the Latin or any other race. He is not an enemy of any race, but of filibusters of all races. He goes to Nicaragua in the interests of peace, commerce and civilization, to build a canal, and is not only willing but anxious to combine in the operation the assistance of all races and of all nations. This is not exactly the language of that great regenerator William Walker, but it seems at least quite as worthy of favorable regard. If M. Bely does not do Nicaragua any good he does not seem likely to do it any harm, which is more than can be said of some other adventurers thither.

**MR. CHOATE ON RELIGION.**

The Essex-street Church, in the City of Boston, enjoys the pastoral supervision of the Reverend Nehemiah Adams, and the distinguished confraternal of the Honorable Rufus Choate—a combination of felicities which hardly any ecclesiastical body of this age or of any country can boast. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the settlement of Dr. Adams was held